



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1847

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his last discovery of
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No. 19,498

號八廿百四千九萬一第

日四廿月七年申庚

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1920

號六月九年九國民華中

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TIME TABLE
WEEK DAYS
7:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8:00 " " 9:30 " " 10 " "
9:30 " " 11:00 " " 15 " "
11:30 " " 12:30 p.m. " " 15 " "
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NIGHT CLAS
8:50 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. every 15 minutes
9:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11:45 p.m.
SATURDAY
Extra Car—19 midnight
SUNDAY
7:30 a.m.
8:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10:30 " " 11:00 " " 10 " "
11:30 " " 12:00 noon " " 15 " "
12:00 noon " 1:00 p.m. " " 15 " "
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2:00 " " 3:00 " " 15 " "
3:00 " " 3:10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CLAS
As on Week Days.
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season ticket will be issued until payment
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Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
TIME TABLE
On and after THURSDAY, April 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)
DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Through	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Through	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Through	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Through	No. 10 Through
CANTON (via Sha Tau)	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30
Sham Shui Po	7:25	7:40	7:55	8:10	8:25	8:40	8:55	9:10	9:25	9:40
Yau Ma Tei	7:35	7:50	8:05	8:20	8:35	8:50	9:05	9:20	9:35	9:50
Yau Ma Tei	7:45	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00
Yau Ma Tei	7:55	8:10	8:25	8:40	8:55	9:10	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:10
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Yau Ma Tei	8:35	8:50	9:05	9:20	9:35	9:50	10:05	10:20	10:35	10:50
Yau Ma Tei	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00
Yau Ma Tei	8:55	9:10	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:10	10:25	10:40	10:55	11:10
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Yau Ma Tei	22:45	23:00	23:15	23:30						

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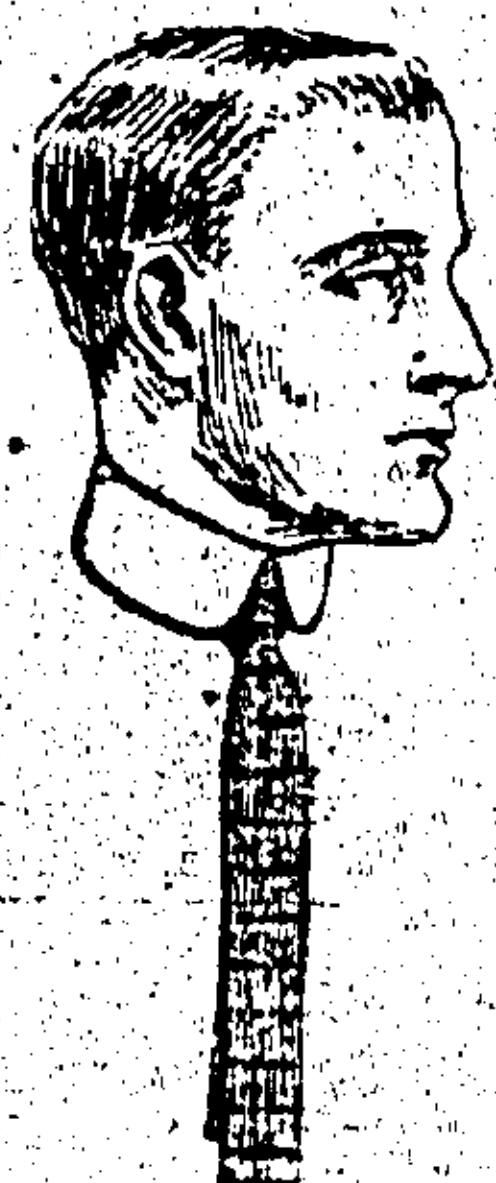
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MASSACRES OF JEWS. CONDITIONS IN POLAND. UKRAINE TOWNS WIRED OUT

Sir Stuart Samuel's report on his mission to Poland to investigate the massacres and general ill-treatment of the Jews in that country during the period immediately following the Armistice has been issued by the Foreign Office, together with a covering despatch from Sir H. Rumbold, British Minister at Warsaw. The massacres occurred just after the establishment of the Polish administration, when the executive was weak, and orders issued by the central authorities were frequently not carried out in the provinces. The graver outbreaks took place in the war zones or newly-acquired territories. It is estimated that of some 348 Jews who lost their lives, only eighteen were killed in Poland proper.

Sir H. Rumbold, who does not endorse all Sir Stuart Samuel's conclusions, notes that the character of the excesses differed considerably. In some cases, as at Lemberg, the Polish mob, worked up by the fighting which took place for the possession of the town, of set purpose attacked many Jews, killing fifty-two, wounding many more, and doing much damage to Jewish property. Excesses against the Jews on a larger scale also occurred in the following places: at Kielce, Pinsk, Lida, Vilna, Kolbuszowa, in Galicia, Czestochowa, and Minsk.

In other cases there was a sporadic outbreak causing the death of one or two Jews. In many instances the excesses took the form of more or less serious assaults on the Jews, such as cutting off beards, throwing out of trains, etc. But in view of the weakness of the central administration and the original want of discipline in the Polish army, it would appear that the authorities could not be held responsible for the excesses, and these therefore lose the character of pogroms. The excesses are condemnable in themselves, and it is a matter for regret that the authors have not, so far as is known to the Legation, been brought to book.

SOUTH RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

Remarkable that, as the Commission's investigations were limited to Poland, the report unavoidably gives a partial and consequently false picture of the conditions of the Jews in Eastern Europe. Sir H. Rumbold states:

Had the conditions may have been in Poland, they have been better than in most of the surrounding countries. Unless all the information on that point is entirely inaccurate, the massacres of Jews by Ukrainian peasant bands can find, in their extent and thoroughness, no parallel except in the massacres of the Armenians in the Turkish Empire. Their very completeness has tended to keep the world in ignorance of them, for towns of many thousands of inhabitants almost wholly Jewish have apparently been wiped out. Similar events have taken place outside the Ukraine proper and all over Southern Russia, during the anarchy of the last three years, and in countries on a higher level of culture than Southern Russia, such as Hungary and Czechoslovakia, persecutions, less sanguinary perhaps, but very brutal and unjust, have also occurred in the interregnum which followed the Armistice. These excesses can compare with any that have occurred on Polish territory.

In all these lands Jews formerly suffered, but like everybody else, they suffered from the oppression or autocratic empires, all of which have now been destroyed. The present-day hardships of the Jews are as much as anything due to the strong nationalist feelings everywhere aroused by the Great War, and this perhaps inevitable conflict with national prejudices may prove even worse than the former oppression by absolute Governments. The statesmen who drew up the Treaty of Versailles, recognising the above fact, have imposed special stipulations with a view to protect Jews and other minorities. They have done their best to assist the Jews, but the Jewish congregations in Western Europe should also recognise this aggravation in the state of their Eastern co-religionists, and reflect how best they can help them. It is giving the Jews very little real assistance to single out, as is sometimes done, for repression and protest, the country where they have perhaps suffered least.

A VIOLENT OUTCRY.

In his report Sir Stuart Samuel points out that in Poland a "pogrom" is understood to be an attack against a certain section of the population, but in England, owing to the experience of previous outbreaks in Russia, the word has become associated with excesses organised by the Government against a portion of the population, or when the authorities took no steps to restrain those perpetrating the excesses, or intervened at a period too late to be effective in preventing the loss of human life. The result of his inquiries brought him to the conclusion that the occurrences at Lemberg, Lida, and Vilna, some generally understood in England, were the head of pogroms in Poland. The awful massacre at Pinsk, however, more of the character of a military massacre. During the outbreaks which took place in the two other towns visited by the mission, a certain number of Jews were assaulted and plundered, but the military authorities endeavoured to restrict the action of the soldiers as much as possible.

The Polish Government has been confronted with the problem of maintaining order in those portions of the German, Russian, and Austrian Empire which have been incorporated within the present Republic of Poland. The establishment of order was entrusted to a semi-military force known as the field gendarmerie, recruited from a not very desirable class, and practically independent of any but the highest civil authority. The gendarmerie has almost unlimited powers, and is in the habit of entering the houses, chiefly of the Jews, at any time of the day or night upon the pretext of searching for arms, and robs and beats the Jews. There is really no security for the Jewish population. In addition, the junior authorities of justice and of civil administration also are of inferior standing and moral, taking advantage of their position not only to persecute the Jews, but also to exact bribes upon an astonishing scale.

In Poland and Galicia the Jews number about 3,000,000. As in other countries, the large majority are very poor, suffering severely from hunger and privation. Almost as soon as the Polish Government was established ill-feeling became manifest against the Jews. Public opinion had been aroused against them by the institution of a violent boycott. The Government publicly declared its disapproval of boycotting but a certain discrimination seems to have been made in the recapitulation. Many Jews who, thus served, have been relieved of their offices and not reinstated. Jewish doctors are unable to obtain positions in the hospitals. Other qualified Jews cannot secure appointments as Post Office officials, on the railway staff, or as teachers in the public schools and colleges. There are few Jewish officers in the army. This is merely a matter of religious prejudice shown by the fact that all these posts are open to those Jews who are willing to change their religion.

PROPOSED REMEDIAL MEASURES.

Sir Stuart Samuel proceeds to give a detailed account of the excesses which occurred in various towns. He considers that the bare recital of these events is enough to reveal how insecure are Jewish life and property in Poland and how easily it is the evil cause, at work not only in Poland, but in other countries, may break out again, possibly upon a far more serious scale. He submits the following specific recommendations:

- 1.—That the Polish Government be urged to carry out the clauses of the Minority Treaty of June 28th, 1919, in a spirit of sympathy with its Jewish subjects.
- 2.—That a genuine and not a "masked" equality be accorded to the Jewish population of Poland.
- 3.—That all outrages against the person or property of the subject, irrespective of religion or race, should be promptly punished, and the names of the delinquents published.
- 4.—That Jews in East Galicia be restored to their official positions in the same manner as non-Jews have been.
- 5.—That Jewish railway officials and employees be restored to their posts in the same manner as non-Jews have been.
- 6.—That no restrictions should be placed upon the number of Jews admitted to the universities.
- 7.—That a decree be published declaring boycotts illegal, and ordering all publications advocating boycott to be suspended.
- 8.—That all prisoners in internment camps be brought to immediate trial, and that humane treatment be assured to all interned prisoners.
- 9.—That facilities be afforded for the introduction of new industries into Poland, with a view to converting a larger proportion of the Jewish population into producers.
- 10.—That the British Government should assist Jews to proceed to countries such as Palestine, Canada, South Africa, Algeria, and South America, or any other country desiring to receive them.
- 11.—That banks be established possessing the confidence of the Jewish public, so that money might be deposited therein instead of being carried on the person or concealed in dwellings.
- 12.—That the desirability of a secretary who understands and speaks Yiddish being added to the staff of His Majesty's Legation at Warsaw be considered.

On these recommendations Sir H. Rumbold comments as follows:

The interpretation of the minority clause, Article 80 of the Peace Treaty, by Sir Stuart Samuel is justifiable, and should prove workable if the spirit in which the Jewish community expect the Polish Government to interpret the clause in question is also adopted by the Jewish community with regard to the Polish State.

Recommendations Nos. 2 to 6 are certainly very appropriate. As regards No. 9, Sir Stuart Samuel's recommendation is to be strongly supported. I doubt, however, whether the import of large quantities of raw materials into Poland will improve the situation of the Jewish population, and turn it into "producers," as the number of Jewish workmen before the war, when there was no scarcity of raw materials, was very limited.

As regards No. 11, I would point out that there exists a national loan bank which at the present moment is playing the part of a State bank, and that there is no differentiation between the Poles and the Jews regarding the business which can be transacted by that bank.

With regard to the final recommendation, pointing out the desirability of attaching a secretary who understands and speaks Yiddish to the staff of His Majesty's Legation, I venture to observe that such a step would presumably mainly consist in seeing that Article 80 of the Peace Treaty is applied. As the minority clause was guaranteed by the League of Nations, it would appear desirable, if the Polish Government cannot be trusted with the application and carrying out of that article, that the League should supervise the execution of that clause, and I would suggest that the League should be asked to identify itself with this question, which would be indirectly the case if the appointment suggested by Sir Stuart Samuel were made.

AMERICAN COUNTRY.

BY HENRY W. NEVISON IN THE
MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

All Americans travel by night. I suppose it is to avoid the advertisements that line the railways. One would suffer much to escape the huge boards adjuring you to "Eat Gorton's Codfish; no bones!" or "Just try one bottle of the Three-in-one Oil," or "Watch him Register!" with four pictures of a man lighting a cigarette in anticipation, hesitation, and satisfaction, till the very sight of him makes one sad. So Americans and English visitors alike are driven to travel by darkness, creeping into little covers set in rows one above the other along the length of carriages, and shut off by heavy green curtains. There they lie, stifling for want of air through the long hours of night, heavily asleep or listening to the wails and griefs of a mother and baby in the stifling berth overhead, until in the dim morning a dark attendant comes to about the same of an approaching city, and it is time to crawl up the carriage and wash in the cupboard at the end. To this has commercial enterprise reduced a race renowned for sanity.

So all travel in darkness from city to city, even though the journey may last only six or eight hours; and I have asked Americans and English in vain what the country in America is like. They could tell me a lot about New York, Chicago, Washington, or Boston, but of the country between the cities they could say nothing. I began to doubt whether there was any country in America, except Niagara and a few chaums; with perhaps a "reservation" or two, called "parks," but the very word "park" excludes the idea of country. Determined to solve the question, and having to travel from New York to Montreal, I took a day-trip to the astonishment of everyone, leaving from the city suburbs, which extend as far as Doherty's Ferry, and look as though America were still a "colony." I passed up the left bank of the Hudson, which looks about three times as broad as the Thames at Richmond. On the farther side are cliffs of precipitous rock, not very high and covered with woods along the summit. So we came to Albany, where the New York State Legislature had recently passed laws to destroy the very elements of freedom in thought or speech. The laws have now been vetoed by Governor Smith; legislatures appear to take pleasure in passing laws in the confident belief that some one or other will stop them on the way. After that we entered a green and pastoral country of low hills and running streams, something like the quieter part of Shropshire. White farms are scattered about in, and there is a good deal of plough and garden round them. As in Holland, the cattle are chiefly black and white, and I thought they must be descendants of the herds brought over by the settlers who founded New Amsterdam where New York now stands; but I have learnt that they are a new importation (called "Holstein," I believe) and are valued for the quantity of their milk. The farm-houses are chiefly built of plank laid length-ways ("clap-board," pronounced "clabud") in the technical word, and they have the picturesque green shutters as in France. Frequent spinneys, copses, and woods supply building material and fuel. As we advanced, the hills were higher and the streams more rapid, until the country looked like the approaches to Switzerland—the foothills of the Jura, or the entrance of the Rhone valley before the mountains are in sight. We had entered the beautiful State of Vermont (pronounced with the accent on second syllable, the first almost inaudible), and the hills were the beginning of the Green Mountains, from which I suppose the State took its name. Here the country and the houses are peculiarly Swiss. The trees are chiefly fir, the streams almost torrents, the bridges roofed over with wood and covered in at the sides, like barns or pent-houses. The chief industry seems to be in timber, which I think is mainly used for pulping into paper, and sold to the great newspaper owners of New York, only the writing and printing being then required to complete the journals.

The very air was sub-alpine, abounding in the peculiar smells which make a Swiss home-land as the home of his mountains. Towards evening we passed along the shore of a long and beautiful lake, gradually extending to a width of many miles. Across it we could see far away the peaks and range of the Adirondacks, some of the peaks still touched with snow. Somewhere beside the lake I am told, is one of those wealthy clubs where the youth of the plutocracy luxuriate in comfort and call it health. I did not see that queer aspiration after barbarism, but we passed through one or two small towns or settlements where such of the professional classes as have survived the war without having lost the means for simple pleasures try to enjoy the summer. For myself, as I looked across the water into the sunset, I imagined visions of the vanished races that once enjoyed the summer there until the white man's burden carried them out.

A few weeks later I had to travel from New York City to Ithaca, which is in the north of the State. Following the fashion, I went by night. The horror of dust and ignorant drivers, of shocks and jolts and hiccups and the stifling heat of a crowded berth, was partly compensated by the joy of leaving the train in the clear air of sunrise and looking out upon the quiet green hills where Cornell University stands. Surely no university in the world is more beautifully placed. On the summit of a high plateau the buildings of the separate colleges are arranged around a vast quadrangle campus or "quad." On either hand the plateau is set by mountain gorges, with precipitous and rocky sides. Torrents leap down them as in Scotland or Wales. From the plateau one looks across a broad valley to a green and cultivated hillside, that might be in the loveliest part of Gloucestershire, and you know the proverb, "As sure as God's in Gloucestershire." But instead of the rushing rivers, one sees at the northern end of the valley the beginning of a single lake, the pond up forty miles away, among the hills, and in the very place for sailing.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PACIFIC ISLAND MAIL SERVICES.

NEW CONTRACT ARRANGED IN AUSTRALIA.

A Melbourne message to the Sydney Morning Herald states:

Sir Robert Best (Vic.) was informed by the Prime Minister (Mr. Hughes), in the House of Representatives that it had been decided to enter into a new mail contract with Messrs. P. & Co. for 12 months, from August 1st, for the carrying out of three-weekly service to Papua, Rabaul, and Solomon Islands, and a two-monthly service to Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, and the New Hebrides, for a total subsidy of £240,000 a year.

It was stated that the company will be allowed freedom to increase freight and fares subject to the controller of shipping being satisfied as to the reasonableness of such increases. The present rate was to be increased in the first instance by 50 per cent. The contract would provide for uniform rates of freight, and fares to be charged in respect of each service, and provisions would be made with a view to preventing any discrimination or preference of cargo space or otherwise.

A NOTABLE SALE.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE BUSINESS ON OFFER.

The French Government are now advertising for sale by auction the huge stocks of champagne and the trade marks formerly belonging to the well-known firm of G. H. Mumm & Co., of Rheims, which were placed under sequestration at the beginning of war, as the property of enemy subjects. The owners of the business, Baron de Mumm and one of his brothers, were officers in the German Army, and succeeded in escaping across the frontier just before the war broke out in order to serve in the enemy forces. A third brother was arrested and sent to a concentration camp in France. The wines comprise about eight million bottles of champagne, and over 540,000 litres in barrels. The rest of the property includes large buildings at Rheims and other places in the Champagne district, together with over 100 acres of vineyards in full growth.

The sale of the property was expected to take place at the law Courts in ruined Rheims on July 29th in a single lot. It has been reported that British, French, American, and mixed syndicates had been making efforts to purchase the property by private treaty. One of these, it is understood, was prepared to offer £5,000,000 sterling for it. By far the greater part of the wine is from pre-war vintages. The Germans occupied Rheims for about a fortnight in 1914, but felt so sure of victory that they left the champagne stocks alone, temporarily, as they thought. Their unexpected retreat after the battle of the Marne deprived them of this plunder for ever.

rowing, skating, and every adventure. South-west, the wooded hills rise like above high ancient hills. I was told, showing no vestige of life in their rock, and leading away to the Alleghenies and Appalachians—the very watershed of the Western States. Around the hills were in full bloom, for the slow but certain spring had come at last. Brown-breasted thrushes that early settlers fondly called "robins" were running over the young grass, and brilliant yellow birds, shaped like willow-wrens but smaller, hopped among the branches of the pines and the trees that are here called hick, though they are not the same elms as our.

That University as a kind of Youth's Paradise. Boys and girls live there in perfect freedom, and with every chance of the widest education both in knowledge and practice and manners. I do not know the exact numbers (I heard 6,000 mentioned), but the girls have just been limited to 1,000 because it was thought too many were coming and some of the males objected to being beaten by so many girls in exams, and to keeping their collars and language needless clean. All the arts and sciences and games are open to men and girls alike (though at present the girls do not play baseball or football). There are the separate colleges or faculties for arts, languages (very few learn Greek), history, economics, philosophy, and literature. All students have entry to a superb library, which has all the necessary books, and I suppose about the finest collection of Dante and Petrarch literature in the world, besides a terrible array of original documents on witchcraft and the persecution of witches and other horrors. (One manuscript has the preceding notes taken down during the proceedings of a witch, and ending with the information that at this point the woman died). Great buildings are devoted to chemistry and natural sciences. On the very top of the plateau stands the Stadium for athletic contests, and near by an enormous hall built at the expense of the State, one of the largest in the world. On one side are the University, a splendid building for home industries, about building for plant culture, and far beyond, again the model dairy farm and poultry farms, where all students may learn the mysteries of breeding and crossing, whether for eggs or milk or beef—subjects that were entirely neglected in the Oxford of my time. And the dwelling-houses and restaurants, frequent dances, are held that last of all a silence falls with the setting sun, and a hush with the setting moon. From this vision of Thelma's I returned by daylight along a hillside, which wandered through green and wooded valleys, much like the Chilterns, and along the banks of quiet rivers, and over a watershed giving far views to the unknown world. There the American people were small, scattered farms or in villages, and small towns, all "look like" garden suburbs because the houses are isolated each in its garden without fence or hedge to suggest the meanness of property. And so I came again to the dairy market, that the south of New Jersey, and by across the Hudson River to the splendid towers and palaces of New York City herself.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY'S DEFICIT. OVER SEVEN LAKHS OF DOLLARS.

The following statement is published in the current issue of the *Gazette*:—
As the 1920-1921 Session of the University of Hongkong will shortly be opened, the Government considers it advisable to publish a preliminary statement concerning the report dated the 30th June, 1920, of the Commission which was recently appointed to enquire into the position and working of the University.

With regard to the University's present financial situation, the Commission found that at the close of the financial year ending on the 31st August, 1920, there would be a deficit for the year on Working Accounts of about \$145,000 and an accrued overdraft at the bank of about \$300,000 on Working and Capital Accounts combined, and an accrued deficit of about \$70,000 on an endowment sinking fund.

The Commission, among its various recommendations, strongly advises that the University should be carried on in all three present faculties on Medicine, Engineering, and Arts; that it should be carried on under conditions which make for efficiency and success; that if it is to reach and keep a position worthy of the Colony and the British Empire, and if it is to take its proper part in the development now in progress in China, it must maintain a standard fully as high as, or higher than, in the past, and must expand soon and widely; that, in particular, there is urgent need of increased hospital facilities in the Medical Department, and better workshops in the Engineering Department, and certain improvements recommended in the Educational and Commercial courses; that a Vice-Chancellor ought to be appointed as soon as possible; and that the institution should at once be placed on a business footing.

With these views H.E. the Governor-in-Council and the unofficial members of the Legislative Council are in accord, and the Government is in communication with the Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding the necessary financial measures.

In the meantime H.E. the Governor has requested Dr. Jordan, the present Pro-Vice-Chancellor, to continue to conduct the affairs of the University as Vice-Chancellor.

RECLAMATION PROJECTS IN KOWLOON. LEASE OF LAICHIKOK FORESHORE.

The *Gazette* notifies that New Kowloon Marine Lots 6 and 7, situate at Laichikok, comprising portions of the foreshore and sea bed, are to be leased. They comprise about 374,400 and 630,000 square feet respectively, while the respective rentals are fixed at \$3,224 and \$5,531; the upset premium being \$150,000.

In consideration of payment of the agreed premium and upon completion of the reclamation of the lots to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works, it is proposed to grant Crown leases of the above for the term of 75 years, commencing from July 1st, 1895, renewable for a further term of 24 years less three days at re-assessed Crown rents.

The amounts of the premium and Crown rents are subject to re-adjustment when the reclamation has been completed in accordance with the areas actually occupied.

MARKET CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND.

The following notes have been furnished by H.B.M. Commercial Secretary. They represent the market conditions in England prevailing at the end of August in connection with the trades mentioned.

IRON AND STEEL.—Full up with home orders to capacity of raw material available.

TIN PLATE, galvanised sheet, hardware, cutlery and pottery. Not pressing, but in a position to deal with increased export business.

MACHINE TOOLS, automobiles (except high grades), electrical goods (batteries, accumulators, etc.), drapery and clothing, hosiery and hats, musical instruments.

All these trades and industries are at present open to deal with increased orders while the indications point to a larger export trade becoming a matter of durability in the not far distant future.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE are in a somewhat similar condition but the need for export trade is not so pressing.

MACHINERY and engineering products, aeronautical accessories, boots and shoes, leather, scientific and optical instruments, brassware, furniture, leather and fancy goods, and toys and games.

There has been a falling off in the home demand for these goods, and overseas markets are being eagerly sought for.

AN ATTACK ON SWATOW IMPENDING. MA CHI LEAVES FOR FRONT.

The Military Governor of Kwangtung, through his Chief of Staff, has communicated the following to the Press:—

The enemy, referring to the Cantonese troops under General Chen Ching-ming, when hearing that the Administrative troops in the Waichow districts are preparing to attack Meishien, has been thrown into confusion; as there are but two or three Cantonese battalions there. Kwan Kuo-hung and Tang Pin-yin, two commanders of General Chen, now advancing, are considering retreating to Meishien for defence.

The First Kwangtung Army Division, Administrative Force, under Kwangsi command, is centralising at Loaling. It will advance an offensive attack as soon as possible.

Commander Chueh Kwei-ting and his men will soon unite with the vanguards now at Waichow districts to attack Swatow.

General Ma Chi and staff left Canton, September 1st for Waichow, by way of Shoklang, going on the Canton-Kowloon Railroad.

The Military Governor has instructed the Police Bureau to notify editors that they must use the term "rebel troops" instead of "Cantonese troops" and "Administrative troops" instead of "Kwangsi troops."

SHANGHAI'S NEW BUND.

The improvements on the Bund, says the *N.Y. Daily News*, are now nearing that stage which enables some opinion to be formed of the effectiveness of the whole scheme when completed. Apart from the fact that the widening of the Bund itself vastly improves the appearance of the first view that a newcomer gets on landing at Shanghai, the increase in the space available for traffic is already such as to have earned the favourable comment of many using the old and that portion of the new road which has been finished.

With regard to traffic, the use of the outer road for carriages, which if we remember rightly, is part of the scheme, should tend to relieve traffic problems on the Bund, though it must be confessed that these do not appear so urgent as in certain other thoroughfares. It is in the new facilities for parking motor cars that the widening of the Bund will probably have its most important function, for with proper use of the space between the two roads it should be possible to park practically all the cars which at present line the Bund and the side streets as far as Szechuen Road during the busy hours of the day. In that connection it is to be hoped that the authorities will insist on the facilities being used, while, with the installation of one or two telephone boxes—as in the case of the rank near the Cathedral—it should be possible for an owner to summon his car to his office should the weather prove unsuitable for walking out to it.

BANK RETURNS FOR AUGUST.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st August, 1920, as certified by the managers of the respective banks are:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$ 9,338,430	\$5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	31,942,812	17,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited	1,051,976	550,000
Total	\$32,301,018	\$22,550,000

* Sterling securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$250,000.

† Securities with the Crown Agents \$180,000.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Allied Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—

Himly & Co.	\$ 5
Harold Seth	5
A. Weil	5
P. M. Weller	5
Thos. W. Simmons & Co.	10
Tee Yam Chi	100
Ho Pit Shan	100
La Wing Kwong	100
Yung Tze Ming	100
Wong Yiu Tang	100
Yuen Hang Kin	100
Lo Cho Shan	100
Lo Cho Shan	50
Leung Yan Po	50
Li Yau Chau	50
Lo Siu Hoi	50
Chan Herr	50
Ma Wing Chan	50
Wong Kwok Shuen	50
Chau Pak Chan	25

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

The Straits papers are writing of "the muddled mails." The *Straits Echo* remarks: "There would seem to be something radically wrong with the service, which in pre-war days was as regular as clock-work and quite reasonably fast. This is obviously a matter for the Malayan Chambers of Commerce to take up." We would add to this that Chambers farther East might also take the matter up if anyone can suggest how muddling of the mails can, at present, be avoided. Under present arrangements one London mail may reach Bombay by an exceptionally fast steamer, as happened in the case of the last mail, and by good luck rather than good management the mails suffered no delay in Singapore or anywhere else en route. The result was that the mail reached Hongkong within a month. The following mail would seem to have left Marseilles on a slow ship, and possibly, also, the later connections were not so successfully made.

YELLOW FEVER PERIL. GRAVE DANGER TO CEYLON FROM INFECTION.

A sensation was caused some months ago by Dr. Marshall Philip, the Colombo Medical Officer of Health, who, in conversation with a journalist, expressed his conviction that eventually yellow fever would find its way to Colombo, says the *Ceylon Observer*. The conditions here, he added, were peculiarly favourable to the spread of the disease, and unless precautions were taken at once there could be no doubt that Colombo would be practically wiped out once the infection did reach here. A similar note of alarm has since been sounded throughout the Straits.

Dr. Akerappa, who is Acting for Dr. Philip, in conversation with a *Ceylon Observer* representative, expressed himself as being in thorough agreement with Dr. Philip's view, but was bound to come somewhat later, and the result would be disastrous. It was now prevalent in Central America, and the route it would probably take would be via the Philippines, Hongkong, China, the Straits, India and Ceylon.

"We have in Ceylon," said the Acting M.O.H., "the means for the spread of the disease. The *Stegomyia* mosquito abounds here. We have a small mosquito bridge, and we do what we can to destroy breeding places."

"Do you find that the people co-operate with you?" he was asked.

"Some people to whom we have called attention to the danger are very grateful to us; others are indifferent and allow empty tins and other receptacles to lie about their compounds. These become filled with rainwater, and make breeding places for mosquitoes. When we receive a complaint about this we send men to clear up the things. The indifferent people, however, spoil the efforts of those who would help us."

"And the remedy?"
"Nothing can be done without legislation to compel the people themselves to destroy these breeding places."

Dr. Akerappa added that the *Stegomyia* mosquito, while being merely a nuisance now, would be a source of the greatest danger once the infection was brought to Ceylon.

A CURE FOR WITCHCRAFT. POWDER AND DRAGON'S BLOOD FROM EGYPT.

When Charlotte Stokes, a gipsy, was charged with vagrancy by falling fortunes at Whitechurch, Cardiff, a remarkable story was told by Sarah Ann Webber, wife of a Whitechurch green-grocer.

Mrs. Webber said that after telling her various things such as that she would be a widow in six years and would marry again, Stokes came into the kitchen and said she (the witness) was "witched," and offered to release her from witchcraft.

In compliance with prisoner's instructions she got an envelope, a pinch of salt, and a pin. She put the salt into the envelope. Prisoner then put the pin through the middle of the envelope, which she folded, and put it into Mrs. Webber's left hand, at the same time telling her to make two wishes. If she wished rightly, the pin would be bent and prisoner could release her of the witchcraft. If the pin kept straight she could do nothing for her.

"She took the envelope and prisoner showed her the pin, which was bent. Prisoner then said that before she could do any good wishes must go upstairs and get some paper money. Witness got a 21 note and two half-crowns. Prisoner folded the 21 note and put it in an envelope with the two half-crowns on top, and told Mrs. Webber to wish again. Prisoner then took a small bottle out of her pocket, took some red powder out of it and put it in the envelope. She then asked for a handkerchief belonging to Mrs. Webber. She tied the envelope in the handkerchief, and told witness to pin it under her husband's pillow for nine days.

"She would then call again and bring some dragon's blood which could only be obtained from Egypt. She said she would bring the powder and drop the blood on some hot coals at midnight of the ninth day. She then asked witness to get her 24 from upstairs, and this witness did. Prisoner also said that a near relative of Mrs. Webber's was going to die in less than 13 months and would leave her thousands of pounds and a house.

Prisoner then asked for £10 to give to the "player," but witness said she had not got it, as her husband had taken all the money to market. After some persuasion she handed prisoner £4. Prisoner asked her if she gave the money willingly, and witness replied, "No, if my husband knew he would kill me. You are not going to take it away, are you?" Prisoner said she would be sorry if she did not give her the money, but eventually handed it back to her.

AMERICAN CONGRESSMEN AT SEOUL PARTY.

REGRETTABLE INCIDENTS.

The following news telegram from Seoul, dated August 25th, appears in the Shanghai papers:—

A regrettable incident occurred here this afternoon, says a Seoul message of August 25th, when Congressman H. S. Herberman of California came into conflict with the police. With Japanese approval the Congressional Party had accepted the invitation of the Korean Y.M.C.A. to meet returned students and others. The news of this meeting resulted in a crowd gathering at the Y.M.C.A., and the police therefore changed the place of the meeting to the Chosen Hotel. The Koreans refused to accept the change. Mr. Herberman, who was on sightseeing, saw the crowd and entered the Y.M.C.A. He gave a short address to the Koreans, in which he made no reference to politics.

Mr. Yi Sang-chai, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. and former Secretary to the Korean Legation at Washington, was replying when the police entered the building, took Mr. Herberman, Mr. Yi and the other persons on the platform into the lobby and ordered other foreigners to leave the building, saying: "Our business is with Koreans only." Mr. Herberman attempted explanations but they were unheeded. He refused to leave the building until the Koreans were released.

Mr. R. S. Miller, the United States Consul-General, arrived and intervened with the result that the police finally agreed to release the Koreans and to let the matter of an unbiased meeting drop. It is rumored that one Korean was injured. Mr. Herberman's attention was drawn by the foreigners present to a policeman who was looking at a Korean. The majority of the Congressional Party were attending a reception given by the Governor-General, when the incident occurred.

This morning the party went for a motor-drive in the city through lanes of police. The populace was not permitted along the route, except in doorways and side-streets.

Since the arrival of the Congressional Party, there has been an air of tension in the city. The Koreans are apparently expecting something, but the streets are quiet of protest. The party is being constantly guarded against untoward incidents. There are constant rumours of bomb attempts and arrests, with whispered warnings, and the Congressmen are being overwhelmed with opposing arguments, on the political situation, but the majority of them continue to discredit the reports of danger.

This morning four Koreans were arrested; it is stated, as the result of a confession, obtained on Monday, from a Korean from Shanghai, who is now under arrest. It is alleged that the latter confessed that seven of them left Shanghai for Seoul with orders from the Provisional Government to assassinate prominent Government officials. Manner revolvers are said to have been seized by the police. The police say that this gives the lie to the recent denial issued by the Provisional Government in connection with the alleged plot here.

The Director of Police, explaining the unusual activities of the Police, said that it was hoped to receive the Americans in an open and democratic way, but unfortunately, rumours, which it was impossible to disregard but which it was prayed were groundless, threatened to materialise into force, making the protection of the visitors an urgent necessity. All law-shielding citizens were charged to think that such protection to the visitors was necessary, but the authorities had sufficient proof that guards were indispensable. "It is hoped," he continued, "that the Americans will not think ill of what has been done for their personal safety."

Prime Minister, Japanese, Americans, Koreans and Chinese met Mr. Ford of the Congressional Party to-day and agreed to organise a branch of the Pan-Pacific Union. Mr. Miller, the Consul-General, agreed to help in the organisation of the branch.

INDIAN MONEY MARKET. SILVER PRICE EXPECTED TO SLUMP.

In Bombay Government stocks have dropped badly lately, and the investing public has been hard hit, reports a message of August 18th. The result of issuing the Six per cent. Government Loan has been that the Five Per Cent. Tax Free Loan has dropped to Rs. 87. The demand for gold continues from all parts of the country, and large orders for shipment are going to different parts of the world. From London, Alcock, by the mail of the 6th instant, 2,035,000 in gold and \$250,000 in silverware, was shipped to India. The people of India, in the absence of any suitable gold coin being issued by the Currency office at or near the market rate, are compelled to hoard bar gold. The quotation for sovereigns in Rs. 147 per coin. Every one in the bazaar enquires when the Government gold mint will open for the coinage of gold, for the public demand for silver is on a very limited scale. India does not care at the current level to import silver, and it is generally noticed that the demand for silver ornaments is diminishing and that imports are mainly required for manufacturing silver thread and for making utensils. Some bullion merchants are of opinion that the London quotation of silver is mainly artificial and that the gold price of white metal will slump from October next. The weekly return of the Paper Currency Office shows that considerable amounts in rupees are coming back to the Government from different parts of the country.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF JAEGER PURE WOOL

DRESSING GOWNS,
CARDIGANS,
WAISTCOATS,
SWEATERS,
SCARVES,
AND
GOLF HOSE.

ALSO
TRAVELLING
RUGS
IN ALL SHADES
AND ALL PRICES.
PURE WOOL.

DOBBIE McINNES, Ltd.

Binnacles, Boat Compasses, Barometers and Barographs.
Chronometers, Clocks and Sextants.
Engine Indicators, Revolution Counters and Telegraphs.
Ships Logs, Sounding Machines and
B.O.T. Mercurial Barometers.
SOLE AGENTS:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
HONGKONG.

JUST RECEIVED BROADWOOD PIANOS

Specially made for this climate.
The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

GENTLEMEN'S NECKWEAR

We hold a very large and varied selection for you to choose from

Distinctive
Quality

Hand-made Silk Knitted in black and fancy colours
HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

WE have this day authorized Mr. S. TOYAMA to Sign per Procuration. K. KIMURA & CO. Hongkong, September 6th, 1920.

NOTICE

DURING the temporary absence of Mr. K. KIMURA from the Colony, Mr. S. TOYAMA has been given authority to act on his behalf, and is in charge of our Hongkong Office. K. KIMURA & CO. Hongkong, September 6th, 1920. 1434

NOTICE

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BLAKESTONE HIND as a Partner in this Firm ceased as from the 31st August 1920. G. R. HALL BRUTON & CO. (1433)

NOTICE

JOSEPH BROTHERS. I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have returned to the Colony and that the Power of Attorney given by me on behalf of myself and my firm to Messrs. ROBERT JULIAN and H.M.G. STANTON ceased to be effective as from the 6th August 1920. E. M. JOSEPH, JOSEPH BROS. Hongkong, September 3rd, 1920. 1438

NOTICE

G. R. HALL BRUTON & CO. (1433)

NOTICE

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, HONGKONG. TERM COMMENCES MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th.

APPLICANTS for admission should attend in the Great Hall at 9 A.M. on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th. Prospects (P.S.) upon application to the Headmaster. Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. (1437)

STROTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. From BALTIMORE.

THE Steamship

"EASTERN GROWN"

having arrived from Baltimore via ports on Sept. 6th, 1920. Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countermanded.

All broken, dented and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 A.M. on Sept. 13th, 1920, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Garmichael & Clark.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Cargo undelivered on and after Sept. 13th, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countermanding immediately.

STROTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)

Agents, 1st Floor, P.O. Building, 12, Des Voeux Road, Central. Hongkong, September 6th, 1920. (1438)

S.S. "MEINAM"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LONDON & ANTWERP in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless submission is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countermanded by the Underigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after Sept. 10th, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before Sept. 10th, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on FRIDAY, Sept. 10th, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. BODENFUSHER, Acting Agent. Hongkong, September 4th, 1920. (1436)

S.S. "ARMAUD BEHIC"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

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INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

WE beg to announce that we have just received a consignment of the very best and most fashionable leather TOBACCO POUCHES. TABAQUERIA FILIPINA. 19, Ice House Street. (1431)

NOTICE

WE have this day established ourselves as Consulting Engineers and Surveyors. BEST & MAY. 13, Chester Road. Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. 1408

NOTICE

MR. CHARLES ALBERT BANNERMAN BROOK has been admitted a Partner in our Firm as from April 1st, 1920. The name of the Firm will remain unchanged. FENTREATH & CO. Hongkong, August 30th, 1920. (1398)

NOTICE

ST. JOHN'S HALL, UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG. NEW STUDENTS of the University who wish to secure rooms in this Hotel should apply to Mr. E. MARTIN, M.A., ST. JOHN'S HALL, The University. (1430)

NOTICE

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1920, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 21st September, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order, M. MANUK, Secretary. Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. 1411

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1004 for one silver share No. 100 now converted into 5 gold shares in this Society standing in the name of GEORGE EDWARD ALLEN & ALLEN has been LOST and it at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document is not forthcoming the said certificate will be deemed cancelled and of no effect and certificates for the 5 gold shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER, General Manager. Hongkong, August 14th, 1920. 1336

G. R. HALL BRUTON & CO. (1433)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of September, 1920, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Pokfulam Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements.

As per map plan.

32,000 sq. ft.

1400.

1426

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of \$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS if they do not exceed 25 words in length and are prepaid.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for: B. Q. AD-AP AT-AN, AS.

WANTED—Position by an experienced BOOKKEEPER, employed at present, well conversant in Accounting and General Office Work. Good References. Moderate Salary expected. Apply Box AR, Daily Press Office. (1434)

WANTED—Position by an intelligent Youth as SALESMAN in a British Firm. Experience for the past 5 years in Perfumery, Provision, Patent Medicines and side line Cigarettes and Tobacco. Reply to Box AS, Daily Press Office. (1435)

WANTED—To purchase a 4 or 5 ROOMED HOUSE at Higher level. Reply with full particulars and terms to Box AT, Daily Press Office. (1436)

WANTED—Position Wanted by qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER. (British) possesses good knowledge of Electrical Work & Commercial Engineering. No objection to outposts. Reply to Box AU, Daily Press Office. (1437)

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER. state experience and salary expected. Reply to P. O. Box No. 94. (1438)

WANTED—Position Wanted by a Young Cantonese as GENERAL OFFICE MAN. Proficient in Bookkeeping, shorthand and Typewriting. Apply Box AV, Daily Press Office. (1439)

WANTED—A Second Hand PERAMBULATOR in good condition, suitable for child (few months old). Apply Box AW, Daily Press Office. (1440)

NOTICE

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty Cents per Share has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1920.

Such Interim Dividend will be Payable on and after FRIDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1920, at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 14th SEPTEMBER, 1920, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers. Hongkong, August 31st, 1920. (1413)

NOTICE

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$5 per Share has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1920.

Such Interim Dividend will be Payable on and after FRIDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1920, at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 14th SEPTEMBER, 1920, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. H. TAGGART, Manager. Hongkong, August 31st, 1920. (1401)

WANTED.

Expert man who is also well acquainted with Procurement and General Import. Able to correspond in the most important commercial languages, perfect knowledge of Chinese. Can bring good Foreign connections. No objection to outposts.

Apply—Box 1355, Care of "Daily Press" Office. (1435)

FOR SALE

LAND at Kowloon, about 16,945 square feet, in a very desirable position for European dwellings.

For full particulars apply to—LINDSEY & DAVIS, Alexander Buildings, Hongkong. (1435)

FOR SALE

No. 1, STEWART TERRACE, 87, The Peak.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexander Buildings. (1439)

BRITISH CONGRESSION

SHAMEN-CANTON

FOR SALE LOT No. 62, immediately behind the Russian Consulate, with an area of 12,945 square feet, measuring 90 x 1044 feet, frontage to creek which is adjacent to Western Kowloon Railway, and Grand Trunk Road to Hanoi, now in construction.

Apply to—HERBERT DENT & CO. (1437)

INTIMATION

Watson's

PURE

CARBOLIC

SOAPS

Recommended by the Medical

Profession.

SUPPLIED IN THREE STRENGTHS

5% FOR TOILET USE

Price: \$1.20 per box of 3 tablets.

10% FOR THE BATH

Price: \$1.75 per box of 3 tablets.

20% MEDICAL BATH

SOAP

Price: 75 cts. per tablet.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone 16.

BIRTHS

DAMSGAARD.—At Shanghai, on August 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED DAMSGAARD, a son.

GRANT.—At Hongkong, on the 6th September, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN GRANT, a son.

MARRIAGE

McEACHRAN-STATION.—At Shanghai, on August 28th, JAMES SUTHERLAND McEACHRAN, to FLORENCE STATION (née LAMOND), of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1920.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

AFTER many weeks of rumours, we at last have the facts concerning the state of affairs at the local University. We have waited patiently for these facts as it seemed to us that the Commission appointed by the Governor-in-Council, as we understand, at the request of the Court or supreme governing body of the University, had full powers to obtain all the evidence available. We understand that, for the first few years of its existence, the University authorities kept the annual expenditure within the limits of the revenue, but when the war came this state of affairs no longer continued to prevail, presumably because the growth of the University was stripping its resources. It became evident that great efforts were being made to obtain money for the University, and these efforts finally culminated in a meeting at Government House at which the Officer Administering the Government made an appeal for funds. Unfortunately there was no real response to that appeal. In the meantime Sir Charles Elliot, the Principal, had accepted the appointment as H.M.'s High Commissioner in Siberia, and a fatal mistake was then made. No one was appointed to devote his whole time to the University as Principal. There were rumours of various individuals being approached, but the endeavours were fruitless, if not rather half-hearted. Finally Sir Denison Ross was actually appointed as Principal, but he later withdrew. How legal rumour has been busy as to his reasons, and we think that

they should be made public. To-day there is no permanent Vice-Chancellor at the University, though we have no doubt at all that the most urgent need of the Institution is the immediate appointment of an experienced University administrator. The conditions of the appointment should be made sufficiently attractive to secure some man who is well-known in the Universities in Great Britain. We do not, favour, in any sense, the idea of a local cadet, or even a scholar from the Consular Service. What is needed is a man who will come out with the latest ideas about University work; this must not be a position of rest, for a civil servant who has had no experience of University Administration. Nor do we favour, now or at any future time, the promotion of any member of the University Staff to the position of Principal. It is not wise to have a narrow experience for administration. On the other hand, we are fully aware that the members of the University staff must, of necessity, cut themselves off from chances of promotion in the Home Universities if they remain in the Far East longer than four or five years. That is also the case, in a general way, in the cadet service and in the local schools, and that suggests the necessity for some system of increments of pay after some years of service and of pensions for the staff. This brings us to the real cause of the appointment of the Commission—finance. About this matter we are not a little confused. As far as we can gather from the University Ordinance the Governor of this Colony, or his deputy, as Chancellor of the University and as

POLAND INVADÉS LITHUANIA:

WAR SAID TO BE INEVITABLE.

MR. BALFOUR'S REPLY TO ISOVIET

WHERE COMMUNISM HAS FAILED.

FOUR AMERICAN STRIKE NEW YORK'S BUDGET OF TROUBLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(REUTERS' SERVICE'S REPORT.)

ACUTE SITUATION BETWEEN POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

WAR INEVITABLE IF POLISH TROOPS ADVANCE.

LONDON, September 2nd.

An acute situation has arisen between Poland and Lithuania owing to Polish troops, on the pretext of clearing up the remains of a defeated Bolshevik Army, advancing into undeniably Lithuanian territory, and a telegram from Kovno, the capital of Lithuania, speaks of war being inevitable if the advance continues. There were clashes between Polish and Lithuanian troops in which both sides suffered heavily. This has stimulated a long-standing ill-feeling between the two countries. The new independent Lithuania, formed out of the old Polish Kingdom, and Poland has only reluctantly and half-heartedly recognised Lithuanian independence. The towns of Grodno and Vilna have long been a bone of contention and Poland has never renounced its claim to Vilna which the Peace Conference definitely assigned to Lithuania.

GENERAL BUDENNY'S ARMY DESTROYED.

PARIS, September 2nd.

A Havas message says: General Budenny, after advancing beyond Zamos, was attacked by General Haller's army group in the rear, and finding himself surrounded began to retreat. He undertook several cavalry charges, despite enormous losses in the endeavour to force a passage through. In the course of the fighting General Budenny's army was destroyed with the exception of a few detachments. The retreat was completely disorderly and pursuit continues. The war booty is great. Among the Bolsheviks killed were two Brigade Commanders and twelve Commissaries.

LONDON, September 2nd.

A Polish communiqué claims that General Budenny's army, which had been causing the Poles considerable trouble in Galicia, has been annihilated.

POLISH CONFLICT WITH LITHUANIANS.

As a result of the Poles violating the frontier and of Polish conflicts with Lithuanian troops, the Polish Military Mission at Kovno has been requested to leave Lithuanian territory.

UKRAINIAN PEASANTS IN REVOLT.

LONDON, September 3rd.

A telegram from Polish sources on September 1st says that in consequence of Soviet mobilisation orders, the Ukrainian peasants have revolted, forming guerrilla detachments which are marching against towns which are the headquarters of the Bolsheviks. It is stated that the provinces of Kharkoff, Kherson, Kiev and Ekaterinodar are in the midst of a civil war which is extending to Volynia and Podolia. A similar movement has also broken out in the neighbourhood of Odessa.

DISCOVERY OF ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION IN COPENHAGEN.

LONDON, September 4th.

The Times Copenhagen correspondent reports that the Centenary of Oersted's discovery of electromagnetism was celebrated on September 1st.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

MR. BALFOUR'S TRENCHANT REPLY TO M. KAMENEFF.

LONDON, September 2nd.

Mr. Balfour, replying to M. Kameneff's Note of August 28th, expressed gratification at the announcement that the Soviet has renounced the demand for the creation of a Polish workers' militia, but denied that the British Government ever recognised that the limitation of the Polish Army to 50,000 men was a just peace condition. The British Government merely declared that this condition would not be considered as sufficient ground for active intervention.

Mr. Balfour regards the Soviet's statement that the proposed civil militia was a concession to Poland as evidently a jest, but a jest intended to disguise the true character of Soviet diplomacy and certainly requiring an explanation.

Owing to the Soviet concealment of the intended nature of the Polish civil militia, which concealment is now admitted, the British Parliament, which at the adjournment was most anxious about the Polish situation, separated under the impression that Poland would neither lose national independence nor her legitimate frontier. Parliament and the country were certainly deceived, and the reason for it may be conjectured but it has not been avowed.

Dealing with M. Tchitcherine's suggestion that the British objections to the proposal were due to the fact that the civil militia must be composed of workmen, Mr. Balfour declares that it is an error. The objections would have been as strong if it were to be composed of millionaires.

Finally, as regards M. Tchitcherine's comparison of conditions of the wage-earning populations of Soviet Russia and Great Britain, Mr. Balfour does not doubt that there are inequalities in Great Britain which do not now exist in Russia, observing that he never for a moment questioned the complete efficacy of Soviet methods for making rich men poor, but he fears that in the more difficult task of making poor men richer the Soviet has failed.

U.S. COAL MINERS ON STRIKE.

TWENTY PER CENT INCREASE IN WAGES INSUFFICIENT.

WILKES BARRE (PENNSYLVANIA), September 4th.

The biggest unauthorised strike in the history of the anthracite coal trades occurred this morning when 100,000 miners struck as a protest against the award of the Anthracite Coal Commission of a twenty per cent. increase in wages. Many miners have pledged themselves to strike until the Minority Report, which recommends a larger increase, is approved.

STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

THREE MORE STRIKE ADDED.

NEW YORK, September 4th.

While the Brooklyn traffic strikes ties up suburban travelling and the work of the docks is still hampered by the longshoremen's strike, three more strikes have been added to New York's troubles. Fifteen thousand painters, 3,000 vanmen and 2,000 plumbers have struck for increased wages and less work.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, September 2nd.

The death has taken place in Leipzig of the famous German psychologist Professor Wilhelm Wundt.

PRIMATE OF SPAIN.

MADRID, September 4th.

The death is announced of Cardinal Cisneros, Primate of Spain.

SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

SERIES OF ARAB ATTACKS ON STATIONS.

LONDON, September 2nd.

A War Office communiqué regarding the situation in Mesopotamia shows that some improvement has taken place in the disturbed areas, but conditions are becoming more tense in districts where there is not yet open rebellion. The Lower Euphrates and Hammar Lake neighbourhood being seriously affected by the agitation.

The Samawah railway station was attacked on August 19th and is still invested. Few casualties have so far been suffered by us. The Musabk Arabs have been aroused by the preaching of the Jihad on the part of fanatic and the withdrawal of British Political Officers by air alone saved them from being murdered. The Samarra station was attacked on August 29th and the ferry was captured but was re-taken by local levies by September 30th. The tribesmen were dispersed.

The Itababki station was attacked and burnt down, but the attack on the Samarra station was beaten off east of Mosul. The Surubi tribes seized Basra attacking the garrison at Rowanduz. The Garrison at Kiarbar has been relieved.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

DETENTION OF "IMPERATOR."

WASHINGTON, September 4th.

The Shipping Board announces that it is examining Great Britain's claims arising out of the detention of the *Imperator* and other liners which had been lent to repatriate troops. It is stated that Great Britain has not asked for any specific sum, but is seeking to obtain demurrage whilst the ships were tied up in America, reimbursement of the crew's wages and the cost of reconditioning the vessels for passenger service. Great Britain is expected to file specific claims when the United States liabilities will be determined.

AND OTHER LINES.

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"SUGAR BOWL" RIOT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 4th.

What is described as a "Sugar Bowl" riot broke out among 750 immigrants in the dining rooms of the alien's great inspection depot at Ellis Island. It appears that to-day was the first time since the war that real sugar was served in place of wartime molasses, and numbers had not seen real sugar since 1914. Consequently, when the sugar bowls appeared there was a scramble for the contents, which quickly degenerated into free fights, and the early birds who poured the contents of the bowls into their pockets became the object of a general attack. The emergency guards, cooks and kitchen hands were rushed to the scene. Eventually, order was restored, but not before numbers of aliens had got broken ribs and other severe injuries, necessitating their removal to hospital.

ALIENS FIGHT FOR SUGAR.

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MINERS' STRIKE MENACE.

LONDON, September 2nd.

The Miners' delegates conference has decided to hand in strike notices to all districts so as to terminate not later than September 25th.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS ANXIOUS.

LONDON, September 2nd.

A special meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress has been called at Portsmouth to-night to discuss the threatened coal strike.

STILL HOPE OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, September 2nd.

It must not be imagined that the decision of the miners to hand in strike notices means that a strike is inevitable for the notices will not expire before September 25th, and much may happen before then. Although it is stated that there will be no peace move or compromise by the miners it is considered certain that other Trades Unions, particularly the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress which is meeting at Portsmouth next week, may make desperate efforts for peace, and that following the example of the miners a negotiating body is now being formed. Government may be appointed. The strike, therefore, though grave and critical, is by no means hopeless.

UNREST IN IRELAND.

LULL IN BELFAST RIOTING.

LONDON, September 3rd.

The police and military are on fire to the town of Ballaghadreen as a reprisal for two policemen that died there last evening. Practically the whole main street was destroyed.

There have been sensational reports of vast captures of arms and ammunition during police raids in Belfast but it was announced officially that only one rifle and 100 cartridges were seized.

Belfast is generally quiet to-night. Incendiaries have practically ceased and the general situation is well controlled.

The chief trouble at present is the intermittent sniping in back streets. The police and military are busily engaged in dislodging the snipers.

THE LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

AMERICAN PROTEST AGAINST AMERICAN INTERSESSION.

BOSTON, September 4th.

An association of American citizens, organized to oppose disturbing foreign influences in America, has protested to Mr. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, against any intervention in favour of the Lord Mayor of Cork on the ground that his starvation is self-inflicted, besides it is no concern of the United States.

OBJECTS OF NEW AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, September 2nd.

The association of American citizens, which is entitled "The Loyal Coalition" with a membership drawn from all parts of the country, has declared that its purposes include carrying on an educational campaign against all hypocritical interests which seek to disrupt relations with friendly nations, particularly the British Commonwealth, and the annual (or) results of the late war.

THRILLING ACCIDENT TO SUBMARINE "S6."

DISABLED IN PARTLY SUBMERGED STATE.

WASHINGTON, September 4th.

A thrilling accident occurred to the submarine "S6," manned by four officers and 20 men. The submarine became disabled in a partly submerged state, east of Cape Hatteras. A transport in the neighbourhood obtained a precarious hold on the struts. In the meantime dozens of vessels raced to the rescue. The transport pumped in air to the submarine for 30 hours, through a hole cut in the latter's stern, thus keeping the crew alive. The latest reports show that all but two of the crew have so far been taken off.

FRENCH DEMANDS ON GERMANY.

AS REPARATIONS FOR BRESLAU INCIDENTS.

PARIS, September 2nd.

As reparations for the Breslau incidents, France has invited Germany to restore the consulate at Breslau and after a solemn re-opening ceremony should pay ten thousand francs by way of indemnification to the consular agents, and punish those ascertained to be guilty of causing the damage. The French bill insists moreover on the punishment of the captain who insulted the ambassador during a ceremony which took place on July 18th, when the French flag was pulled down at Breslau and the German flag hoisted.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, September 2nd.

Somerset beat Derby by ten wickets.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY AND THE BOLSHEVICS.

AN ATTITUDE OF NEUTRALITY.

BERLIN, September 2nd.

Speaking before the Foreign Affairs Committee, the Foreign Minister (Herr von Simons) disclosed that he had been urged to collaborate with the Bolsheviks against the Western Powers and thus break the bonds imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. After mature reflection, he had rejected that course. In view of "the defenceless state of the country, Germany would immediately become a theatre of war." On the other hand, proposals had been made to Germany to make common cause with the Western Powers against Russia. This, however, was also impossible and no power at war with Soviet Russia need count on Germany's support. The statement that Germany had concluded a secret agreement with either Russia or Poland was absolutely false. All negotiations with Poland for the purpose of settling frontier questions had been postponed quite fruitless, and a considerable amount of ill-feeling had been generated.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN U.S.A.

ISSUE MAY GO TO HIGHEST COURTS.

MARYLAND, September 1st.

The vote of the House of Representatives in favour of a demand for reconsideration of the anti-suffrage question, which has been going on since the resolution was passed on August 18th, has been regarded as very likely to go before the highest courts.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH ROUTES' SERVICE.)

KOREA MOST CHRISTIAN NATION IN FAR EAST.

SOVIETIST COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

CAPE TOWN, September 4th.

The Salvationist Commissioner Hoggarth from Korea, now Commander of South Africa, lectured on Korea which he said was to-day the most Christian nation in the Far East. He said that those who embraced Christianity had given testimony and devotion to it during the war by enduring persecution and death for their belief.

BARON HAYASHI.

LONDON, September 2nd.

Baron Hayashi reached Marseilles on September 2nd and is expected to arrive in London on September 4th.

"TENZAN MARU" OVERDUE.

LONDON, September 4th.

Lloyd's reports as much overdue the steamer *Tenzan Maru* which has not been heard of since she sailed from Montevideo for Rio de Janeiro on May 11th.

NO FLIES ON LONDON.

MOSQUITOES TAKE THEIR PLACE.

The London Daily News says:

Has the Ministry of Health unexpectedly won its war on flies? A rare, but not unprecedented, sequel this summer has followed the usual mysterious hibernation of flies. Midsummer Day has passed, there have been spells of hot weather, but the common housefly, officially described by the South Kensington scientists as "one of man's greatest enemies" is in our midst, not in swarms, but in enormously reduced numbers.

The absence of flies en masse makes the warning picture about "The Fly Danger" which adorns the Cromwell-road entrance to the Natural History Museum look rather ridiculous. The Daily News representative who scoured London for flies, and met with astonishing failure, could find no one at South Kensington who regarded the fly problem seriously. The popularity of a certain music-hall song with regard to the hibernation of the common insect was perhaps responsible for this levity among scientists.

The place of honour in the Central Hall of the Museum is occupied by the housefly in its glass case. It is one of the few places in London where a swarm of flies is to be seen. And these flies, being for exhibition purposes, are all dead, and are probably last year's flies. There is a realistic representation of a lunch of cold ham, milk, roll of bread, and a basket of plums, and the Museum's fly expert has deliberately sprinkled all the food with flies as a public warning.

FAILURE OF HIS MISSION.

DR. MANNIX IN AMERICA.

THE correspondence of the Australian Press Association interviewed Mr. Mark Sheldon (Commonwealth Commissioner in the United States). The correspondent asked: "Do you know the status of the mission of the High Commissioner said to be appointed by the Australian Government to America?"

Mr. Sheldon replied: "The same question has been asked me by persons here interested in Australian affairs. I know absolutely nothing about the report beyond Press despatches."

The correspondent asked: "Did you receive any instructions concerning Archbishop Mannix's sojourn in the United States or his passport to Britain?"

The Commissioner replied: "No, I did not receive any instructions concerning the attitude to be adopted towards Dr. Mannix."

The correspondent asked: "What is your opinion of Dr. Mannix's utterances in America?"

Mr. Sheldon replied: "No serious attention has been given to Dr. Mannix, and if his object, as was generally understood, was to obtain the support of the Republican and Democratic Conventions for the recognition of the Irish Republic, his mission has, significantly, failed. Demonstrations in honour of Archbishop Mannix in the United States were exclusively carried on by militant anti-Britishers. Americans are accustomed to sporadic outbursts from men of this class, and do not pay any serious attention to them."

END OF BATTLESHIP "IOWA."

AS MOVING NAVAL TARGET.

The once famous battleship *Iowa*, which played a small part in the destruction of the fleet at Santiago, is being prepared at the Philadelphia navy yard for what naval officers say will be a unique, large experiment.

Proceeding unmanned, but under her own steam and controlled by radio, "probable" from seaplanes, the old sea fighter will become the objective of the big guns of the Atlantic fleet superdreadnoughts in Chesapeake Bay late this summer. This will be the first time that American warships have used a moving craft for a target except in actual war.

It is expected that the unique practice will give the gunpointers of the Atlantic fleet an opportunity to test their ability under conditions as nearly like those to be expected in battle as can be obtained. Smoke screens will be thrown from the *Iowa* during the run, and the course will be changed at will through the radio control system, necessitating a change in range on all the firing ships exactly as would occur in action.

The *Iowa* has already been stripped of some of its guns and much valuable metal and the practice will be continued until the old vessel sinks beneath the waves.

U.S. NAVY MAY PRODUCE OIL.

The Washington Navy Department is considering plans for the immediate operation of the oil fields in California by the Naval Reserve, other districts, and the possibility of a royal lease.

A VISIT TO THE FRONT.

ATTEMPTS TO RETRIEVE A DESOLATE WASTE.

A Koba reader has received a letter from an old comrade in arms, which while, of course, most vivid to those who played their part in the great struggle, is also of general interest. Those who endeavour to take a philosophic view, says the Japan *Chronicle*, will be amused by the symptoms, which seem to prevail everywhere, of a monopolistic outlook on the winning of the war. The following are the phrases referred to:

"Before coming here (Ypres) I went over the country for a week. My idea was to see the Bosch side of the line—Brussels, Brugge, etc.—and to see if the towns were knocked about much. They were not. I was surprised to find that the Belgians are very antagonistic to us now. At Brussels they told us that Belgium won the war and the more ignorant of them seemed to think that the British did nothing. You will be pleased to hear that it was the Belgians that held the Ypres salient—no British being employed. I am now thinking of taking a trip to Portugal to find out what the Portuguese did."

"At Ypres it was a different story and the inhabitants seemed glad to see us. They are rebuilding everywhere as fast as they are able, but as far they have not been able to do much more than clear away some of the debris and erect a few wooden houses which all bear the inscription—'Stout, Biers, English, Spoken.' As the Media Gate, however, there is a restaurant—wooden, that is—true, called the 'Splendid,' and here we sat and had dinner. Think of it! Dinner at the Media Gate just where the shells used to fly in quickest!"

"After that we walked up one of the old artillery tracks to Passchendaele. Nothing there is changed. The whole country is a desolate waste and impossible. Shell holes, pill boxes, old trenches, barbed wire, broken rifles, gas paraphernalia, and shells, old boots, some with legs in them. It will be years, if ever, before the ground will be cultivated again. We had to go to have a look at Flanders, and, but for the way and finally wandered out to St. Julien. There is a notice-board there. 'This is the site of St. Julien.' One of two of the Belgians are back there, however, and living in houses. One old lady there told us that the whole country there was, 'No good, too many killed. She also told us there were many victims all looking for graves. But she said very few found the one they were looking for.'"

PARADISE OF LAWYERS.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S VIEWS.

The paradise of lawyers, Sir John Simon, said in his Fourth of July speech in America. There, he added a man may attain high office, "with the certain knowledge that whatever happens to him, the critics will never throw it in his teeth that he was brought up a lawyer."

This statement is subject to one important qualification. If a politician is known as a corporation lawyer, an anti-trust counsel, or a lobbyist, it is almost impossible for him to attain high office, as will be the case with the anti-trust counsel, Mr. Clegg, who is now in the United States.

The Washington Navy Department is considering plans for the immediate operation of the oil fields in California by the Naval Reserve, other districts, and the possibility of a royal lease.

ADVICE

INDICATIONS point to a heavy demand for SEEDS this Season.

To be sure of getting every variety you wish we suggest that you order to-day.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"FOOKANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Sept. 7th will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [1424]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "WEST INKIP" VOY. 4-OUT

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that the above vessel has brought Cargo from Manila ex the S.S. "EL KIDRIDGE" Voyage 1-OUT on which General Average of 12 1/2 per cent was declared and that before delivery of Cargo can be given Consignees must sign General Average Bond, furnish consigned Valuation, Stowage, and pay a General Average contribution of 12 1/2 per cent of the invoice value of the Goods, c.i.f. Hongkong.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Sept. 6th, at 10 A.M. and Sept. 7th, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a week of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 7th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

Hongkong, July 15th, 1920. [1164]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Hotel Mandarins, Hongkong, August 31st, 1920. [1412]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "WEST CADDIA" VOY. 4-HOME

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Sept. 6th, at 10 A.M. and Sept. 7th, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a week of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 7th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

Hongkong, August 31st, 1920. [1411]

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"KANSAS"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 6th will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before Sept. 12th, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Sept. 6th, at 10 A.M. by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Godwin & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE HANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, August 30th, 1920. [1405]

VETARZO

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

JEDRA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"KNIGHT OF THE GARTER"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into North Point Godowns where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godowns on and after Sept. 1st.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notified to the contrary, at Consignees' risk. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Sept. 1st, at 10 A.M. and Sept. 2nd, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 7th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [1424]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COY'S STEAMER

"KANOWNA"

Arrived Hongkong on Sept. 3rd, 1920.

FROM AUSTRALIA

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, where each consignment will be marked by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary of before arrival of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within 10 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Godwin & Douglas at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 2nd, 1920. [1431]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Steamship "HUNGARIA"

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Aug. 30th.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Aug. 31st will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before Sept. 12th, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Sept. 6th, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, August 30th, 1920. [1402]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

New Shipments just received

GOURD CHEESE 3/6 cents per lb.

EIDAY 30

CREAM 20

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THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

[15]

GLOVES

DOG REMEDIES

Book on "Dog Diseases, their Causes and How to Feed"

[1405]

SYDNEY'S NORTHERN SUBURBS

SEWERAGE WORK TO COST SEVERAL MILLIONS

Quickly and unexpectedly, a work of considerable magnitude is being carried out on the northern side of the Harbour, a work which, when completed, will add materially to the health and comfort of the residents of the northern suburbs, says the Sydney Morning Herald. This work is the sewerage scheme initiated by the State Government some years ago. At each week passes considerable progress is made. Not only are the main lines of the sewerage system being completely covered as far north as Hornsby, but the scheme also extends to Pymaterra and Blacktown. Certainly the Government in this undertaking is looking well into the future.

To-day the work has so far progressed as to be well on the verge of completion. And this is said to be the case, because the number of men employed is 33,000, five in the northern suburbs, but come mainly from the eastern and western suburbs, so that they have to cross the Harbour in the early hours of the morning. They certainly appear to be a happy body of men. The reason is not far to seek. It is recognized that the work of these men is arduous and dangerous at times, consequently they are well paid—a fixed rate plus a bonus. At first glance this might seem the introduction of "sweating," but the miners, truckers, and brickmen do not think so. The various gangs of men are not overworked to average 21 shifts for each man on a 48-hour week. And no overtime is being worked.

A little cloud has appeared on the horizon for the bonus men, for a rumour has gained currency that the present Government may not continue the bonus system, in the belief that "sweating" is prevalent. The men themselves declare almost unanimously in favour of the continuance of the system. It is a work where there is no room for the "shaker," and the majority of the men now engaged are old hands in the employ of the department, who recognize the value of the bonus.

The sewer itself, where it discharges into the ocean, will emerge at Blue Fish Point, Manly. But no pollution of the beaches will follow. The bottom of the sewer will be 25 feet below mean sea level.

It has been necessary to sink 18 shafts between Manly and Clontarf, and they go down as deep as 300 feet through solid rock. In the earlier stages of the work, the men sank deeper and deeper, the spage became as great as to necessitate constant pumping. Then it was that some of the men struck the happy idea of going below in bathing costumes. They were more comfortable in a bathing costume, with less fear of sickness, than remaining in wet clothes all day. The sickness has diminished as the number of tunnels has increased.

Though the work in the past four years may have been somewhat slow owing to the hard nature of the ground covered, now that the men are on more level and softer ground, greater progress is being made. Roads have to be opened, buildings demolished, and in some cases tunnelled under, and tramway lines, propped up to enable the big chambers to be built and tunnels constructed. Then, too, there has been always been the materials in sufficient quantities at hand to make fast progress. But this has been overcome; the last shaft has been sunk on the Manly side, and preparations are being made to cross the harbour at the Spit. Here, it is believed, it is intended to lay pipes across the bed of the harbour in preference to tunnelling. And this work is about to proceed almost immediately. Many thousands of feet of concrete have yet to be done on the Manly side before the Spit has been reached. But once there, while the work of laying the pipes across is going on, men will be transferred to the Balmoral side to start on that work.

A rough calculation of the time it will take to get to Folly Point is given as three years, but no one will say how many years it is going to take to complete the whole scheme, nor how many millions of money will have to be paid. A former estimate was down at 23,000,000, but with the higher wages now being paid, and the increased cost of materials, this figure may be considerably increased.

ADVENTURE WITH A CROCODILE

What would have ended in tragedy was averted by the promptitude and pluck of an old Malay at Port Dickson harbour one morning recently when a crocodile seized by the head a boy who, unaware of its approach, was busy in scrubbing a sampan, where the water was only knee-deep. An old man who was close by hearing the boy's screams, rushed up and snatched the creature, got hold of the boy's legs and threw him towards the shore. The animal then turned on the old man and dealt him a blow with its tail and then waddled off quietly a few yards away where it stayed for a long time until a party of Europeans went in a boat to try some unsuccessful shots at it, only to make it disappear into the water. The injured boy who was profusely bleeding from injuries on the head was taken to the hospital where he is said to be making the most of the narrow escape.

ADVENTURE WITH A CROCODILE

[1405]

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By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTES, STARS, EGGS, NOODLES, VERMICELLI, or other kind of PASTA REGULARLY you escape and under the most sanitary method, can be EASILY DIGESTED and give you GOOD HEALTH AND VIGOR.

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HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS

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STEAMSHIP SERVICES

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S.S. "BREMONT" (GREAT) on or about 10th Sept.

ELOYD TREESTINO

For SHANGHAI

S.S. "AFRICA" sailing about 6th October.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SYDNEY, BLACK SEA & DANUBE

SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO

S.S. "HUNGARIA" on or about 2nd October.

S.S. "AFRICA" sailing about 7th November.

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For JAVA

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 18th Sept.

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FUSHIMI MARU (Yokohama) ... Saturday, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Thursday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.

TATSUMI MARU ... Friday, 6th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said and Marseilles.

KAGI MARU ... Thursday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 17th Sept., at 11 a.m.

TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 17th Oct., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez

Port Said.

TOTTORI MARU ... Tuesday, 28th Sept.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 27th Sept., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 30th Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TANAI MARU ... Thursday, 16th September.

YETOROFU MARU ... End of September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 8th Sept., at 11 a.m.

DAKAR MARU ... Wednesday, 8th September.

WAKASA MARU ... Wednesday, 8th September.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 17th Sept., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

S. YASUDA, Manager.

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Agents.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM IN ENGLAND.

NO HOUSE TYPES REUSED.

The London correspondent of the Atlantic

News Agency writes:—

Since the war started we have built per-

haps a couple of hundred houses in the

country though at least 350,000 are needed.

Contracts have been passed for the erection

of 67,000 houses and schemes have been

sanctioned for 300,000 in all. Hence, if

we could build what we have undertaken

and build them properly we might solve

the problem which continues to be one of

the most serious we have to face.

There are those who suggest that unless

we show greater energy we shall have some

sort of a "revolution". This is an

extreme view, but it should not be surprised

if in the coming winter we see a good deal

more resentment at the "laissez-faire" attitude

adopted by everyone who is constructing

houses of any sort. I say "of any sort"

since although we started this housing cam-

paign with the intention of constructing

houses of stone or brick, on the most

approved lines you can have wooden houses

and steel houses, concrete houses and

semi-concrete houses, even "baked" earth

houses, asbestos houses and tin sheet-

ing houses. You can have any pattern

type. No one will complain if you

introduce every sort of architectural

vagary so long as you provide sufficient

cubic space for each of the occupants and

provide a bath and indeed, such is the

luxury with which official instructions are

being interpreted that the Ministry of

Health is constantly accused of offending

against its own canons of accommodation

and propriety.

Once upon a time a man who tried to

build a wooden house was chased out of

the district by an excited "Surveyor" and

Council. Nowadays you have organiza-

tions in the country which offer you about

50 types of wooden structures built on

Canadian lines by Canadian wood cut in

Canada and shipped from Canada and we

standardized that we have almost arrived at

the stage when every man can be his own

house erector. The authorities even

encourage the innovator. There was a

time when they threw bricks at him but

now they have got to learn that the man

who experiments usually takes to build

any structure on novel lines about four

times the money he would have spent on

a simple house and they therefore feel

confident that his first experiment will be

his last. All over the country there is a

desperate campaign in progress to raise

money by Housing Bonds. The Municipal-

ities are conducting it and they are

resorting to every method of propaganda

and some which in the old days they would

have shuddered at as being indecorous and

sensational. The streets are plastered with

appeals to put money into this form of

investment. We have beautiful pictorial

designs of the never-ending miles from

everywhere and with birds walking round

the front porch singing their morning

song; we have sunset effects and we have

pictures of garden city life in the midst

of rustic surroundings. Elsewhere are

displayed moral maxims and appeals to

our patriotic instinct. It has even "rked

some literary souls that the London

County Council has mutilated Byron and

displayed in 18th letters on the County

Hall now building the sentiment "Be-
hind our homes and survey an Empire." We

also have Labour strongly objecting to the

side line of the campaign which urges

working men to buy housing bonds with

the object of becoming their own landlords,

since extreme Labour prefers nationaliza-

tion and looks toward the time when the

State will be the only Rent Collector.

Anyway, it is only the public authority

which can afford nowadays to build a

house. If you are a poor landlord you

cannot possibly hope to re-erect deteriorated

buildings. Many numbers of owners of

rickety houses are hurriedly trying

to give it up so as to escape the final

charge for dilapidations. Even the Rent

Restriction Bill which has just passed will

not be of very much assistance to landlords

since to increase a humble rent of a few

shillings a week by 40 per cent. will not

help very much to amass the necessary

hundreds for the repairs which must be

carried out. Accordingly many landlords

are actually allowing their property to be

continued as uninhabitable through sheer

inability to carry out repairs.

It therefore would not be surprising if

this winter the authorities took over on a

very much larger scale all uninhabited

houses. They allot in Russia accommo-

dation to the homeless in large houses where

the occupants are few. We may get this

yet here also. In Manchester already

people have begun on their own to seize

and occupy empty houses.

CHEAP SUITS

It is easy to poke a fun at a suit of paper

clothes, says the Daily Express. We may

galvanize ourselves into spasms of almost

independent merriment over the spectacle of a

respectable citizen melting in a shower or

blazing in his lights his pipe. This only

suit, good mother, may be quoted against

those who are clothed as parcels.

But there is more than a joke in the

imports of paper suitings from Germany.

The ersatz clothes with which a Daily

Express representative has made experiments

may not attract those who can suffer the

present charges of tailors. They are some-

what harsh and unyielding to the touch.

They have an air of "clucking" without the

protection of pluck. But they are ridicu-

lously cheap and they will serve. Besides,

the matter does not end with clothes. There

are a host of other uses for the paper

substitute. It opens new roads to economy.

It would be better, for instance, than a life

without towels or a forced abandonment of

handkerchiefs. It comes from Germany.

It has been used in Japan. It is a stick

with which to beat our professors.

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corn too close to the "quick"? Ever

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S.S. "NAMSANG" Thurs. 8th Sept. 7.15 a.m.

S.S. "HINSANG" Fri. 10th Sept. Noon

S.S. "TAKSANG" Fri. 14th Sept. 3 p.m.

S.S. "CHAKSANG" Mon. 18th Sept. 3 p.m.

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SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 9th Sept., Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 11th Sept., 2 P.M.
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POST OFFICE NOTICE

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
SHANGHAI	Sunning	6th Sept.
U.S.A. and JAPAN	Fushimi Maru	6th Sept.
STRAITS	Wakasa Maru	7th Sept.
U.S.A., JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Osaka Maru	7th Sept.
EUROPE (via NAGASAKI)	Empress of Japan	7th Sept.
JAPAN	Mishima Maru	8th Sept.
	Ago Maru	8th Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	DATE
FORMOSA via KARUNO, JAPAN via KOREA, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER	Delight	Monday, 6th, 8.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
JAVA and Port Moresby via KARUNO	Typhoon	Monday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Shingo Maru	Monday, 6th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow	Hydrangea	Monday, 6th, 4.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Shichuan	Tuesday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe	Shinsei Maru No. 5	Tuesday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Chusan	Tuesday, 7th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Ceylon	Tuesday, 7th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuzhou	Hanching	Tuesday, 7th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe	Mishima Maru	Wednesday, 8th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, N. CHINA, JAPAN via KOREA, HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Ecuador	Wednesday, 8th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Amakusa Maru	Wednesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sanning	Thursday, 8th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao	Sosho Maru	Thursday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu and San Francisco	Ago Maru	Thursday, 8th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Durban, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLE	Kogo Maru	Thursday, 8th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Hai Long	Friday, 10th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenan	Friday, 10th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA	Fushimi Maru	Saturday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, S. Africa, India via Durban, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Lycan	Saturday, 11th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 10th Sept., at 5 p.m.		
Shanghai and N. China	Thonan	Saturday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Suway	Tuesday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Has Hong	Tuesday, 14th, 1.00 P.M.
Weihsai, Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsichow	Tuesday, 14th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe	Sado Maru	Friday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Durban, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLE	Yokohama Maru	Friday, 11th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Nikko Maru	Saturday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand, via Thursday Island	Tango Maru	Wednesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Is. Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Katori Maru	Thursday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Kobe	Kitano Maru	Thursday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(DIRECT)

"ACHILLES"	9TH SEPT. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"LYCAON"	11TH SEPT. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"MENTOR"	21ST SEPT. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"TERESIAS"	19TH OCT. London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"KEEMUN"	21ST OCT. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS)

"CYCLOPS"	11TH SEPT. Genoa, Marseilles, L'pool & Glasgow
"FURYPLUS"	3RD OCT. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
"TITAN"	10TH OCT. Genoa, Marseilles, L'pool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KOREA AND YOKOHAMA)

"TYNDAREUS"	6TH OCT. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TEUCER"	20TH OCT. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"IXION"	12TH NOV.

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA)

See separate joint advertisement.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"MENTOR"	21ST SEPT. for London direct.
"STENTOR"	8TH OCT. for London direct.
"TERESIAS"	18TH OCT. for London direct.
"IDOMENEUS"	3RD NOV. for Liverpool via Marseilles.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS

COMMERCIAL
OPENING QUOTATIONS

September 6th.	
On L. 1000—	Telegraphic Transfer 4.31
Bank Bills, on demand	4.31
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	4.31
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	4.31
Credit, at 4 months sight	4.31
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	4.31
On Bank Bills, on demand	11.40
Credit, 4 months sight	11.40
On NEW YORK—	Bank Bills on demand nom.
Credit, at 60 days sight	7.75
On BOMBAY—	Telegraphic Transfer nom.
Bank Bills on demand	nom.
On CALCUTTA—	Telegraphic Transfer nom.
Bank Bills on demand	nom.
On SHANGHAI—	Bank bills, at sight nom.
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
On YOKOHAMA—	On demand 147
On MANILA—	On demand 164.11
On SINGAPORE—	On demand 185
On BATAVIA—	On demand 331
On HONGKONG—	On demand 100
On SINGAPORE—	On demand 100
On BANGKOK—	On demand 50
Sovereigns Bank's Buying rate	\$ 4.45 n
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per tael	\$33.30
BAR SILVER per oz	112.2
	Per cent.
Hongkong, 30 cents piece	\$0.00 Discount
Hongkong, 10	0.00
Canton, 10	11.22
Canton, 10	0.00 Premium

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1852.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £22,000,000
Reserve Fund £23,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £22,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT, Manager.

Hongkong, March 27th, 1920.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED (TAIWAN GIKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 80,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) 37,500,000
Reserve Funds 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Ginn, Kagi, Karsan, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Piman, Shichiku, Tachiu, Taiwan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aka.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton, Others—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PARRE'S BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, India, China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDON, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 2, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, November 1st, 1919.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital £2,000,000

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000

Reserve Fund £2,000,000

Bankers: The Bank of England, The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches: Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, London, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Peking, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which will be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON, Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, June 20th, 1920.

Embassy

Virginia Cigarettes

Finest Quality



The kind of quality that not only pleases the smoker but gratifies an ideal of the manufacturers to produce the finest of Virginia Cigarettes.

Sold in tins of 50's
25 Cigarettes
also
packets of 10's

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Fund \$2,500,000
Sterling \$2,500,000
Silver \$2,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR—Chairman.

A. H. CROPP, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

G. M. DODD, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. JOHNSON, G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq., A. O. LANG, Esq., A. S. GABBY, Esq., W. L. PATTERSON, Esq., Hon. Mr. P. R. HOLYOAK, J. A. PLAMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STARR, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARRE'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIRED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local currency and sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 15th, 1920.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL F. 250,000,000

Subscribed Capital F. 150,000,000

PAID UP F. 75,000,000

Subscribed by the GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC F. 50,000,000

Chairman of the Board: André Barthélemy

General Manager: A. J. PERNOT

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Lyon, Hongkong, Yunnan, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Fochow, Shanghai, Canton, Swatow, Szechuan, Yokohama, Hankow, Haiphong, Moukden, New York, London, Antwerp.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Avancement du Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Bedmore & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIPANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. MONTAIGNE, Manager.

Hongkong, August 17th, 1920.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

AN AMERICAN BANK

Capital \$4,000,000.

Surplus \$1,100,000.

HEAD OFFICE: New York, U.S.A.

BRANCHES: SHANGHAI, HANKOW, TIENTSIN, CANTON, MANILA, CHANGSHA, PEKING.

All Descriptions of banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency, U.S. Dollars, Sterling or Francs.

American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers Cheques, Sold by us.

Payable Throughout the World.

N. E. MULLEN, Acting Manager.

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THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund 200,000.00

Directors: Mr. Fong Wai Tsun, Chairman; Mr. Chow Shun Fan, Mr. Kan Yip Po, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mak Ching Koo, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wang Yun Tsz, Mr. F. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Chek, Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

Chief Manager: Kan Tong Po, Esq.

Asst. Manager: L. Tse Fung, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum; For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum; For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 15th, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Frs. 72,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital Frs. 36,000,000.00

Reserve Fund Frs. 36,000,000.00

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Manilla, Peking, Shanghai, Canton, Nankai, Tientsin, Hankow, Pootung, Haiphong, Moukden, Pondichery, Hanoi.

BANKERS: IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. E. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. BERRINDOAGUE, Manager.

Hongkong, August 2nd, 1919.

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THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 6, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong Branch—Pavilion Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits (Local Currency) at Rates 2 per cent. 4 per cent. 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE card is welcome.

T. USANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

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